

Temperance - 1936

ANDERSON, S. C.
Independent-Tribune

JUN 9 - 1936

MORE WHITES GET DRUNK

"Since liquor has been legalized there seems to be an increase in the number of white drunks in police court," said Sergeant H. L. (Hub) Curry. "During the past month the number of white persons charged with drunkenness was double that of Negroes charged with the same offense." — Greenville Piedmont.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 11, 1936

HOGWASH!

Recently a Huntsville Negro confessed that he had outraged and murdered a young white woman, claiming in extenuation of his crime that he was drunk at the time.

So sane and sure-footed a philosopher as Bruce Shelton of The Tuscaloosa News forgets his principles of logic and says of the confession and excuse:

It vividly tells the reason why many thousands of white men and women of Alabama will never vote the stamp of approval on the sale of whiskey.

What an amazing thing for a man old enough to vote to say!

There isn't a Negro in Tuscaloosa county that today cannot buy all the whiskey that he can pay for.

There is not a student in the Tuscaloosa high school, girl or boy, who cannot buy liquor.

There is not a student in the University of Alabama who cannot command room service from bootleggers.

There is not a newspaper or a printer in Tuscaloosa county that cannot get all the liquor he wants—NOW.

The only residents of Tuscaloosa county who cannot get all the liquor they can pay for are the patients at Bryce Hospital. Partlow, and not The Law, will see that they do not get it.

So far as the Madison county rapist and murderer is concerned, assuming that his story of drunkenness is true, may one not ask whether he did not buy his liquor from a bootlegger?

It is nonsense to say that under any system Alabamians would buy more liquor than they want. It is nonsense to say that under prohibition they cannot

buy all the liquor they want.

Is it possible that less than one per cent of the world's population is right about liquor and that all the others are wrong? We have prohibition in greater or less degree in perhaps a half dozen American States. All the rest of the world recognizes liquor as a fact and accepts it.

More than 40 American States legalize it. All other governments on the face of the globe legalize it.

Is Alabama the moral center of the universe?

Does inspiration begin and end in Alabama—a State which cannot keep its schools open and cannot buy food for the destitute?

White Women Exceed White Men In Dry Law Arrests. Survey Shows

Liquor law violations accounted for 22.9 per cent of the criminal cases in superior and city courts in 29 representative Georgia counties during the last decade, according to records revealed by the survey of criminal procedure now being completed by the Works Progress Administration under the sponsorship of the Department of Public Welfare.

The findings were made public yesterday by Miss Gay B. Shepperson, in announcing the results of some phases of the survey.

A breakdown of 52,846 cases involving the making or sale of liquor showed that 15,033 white women were charged with dry law violations and committed to jail in the counties investigated. During the same period 13,695 white men, 17,747 negro men, and 6,371 negro women were charged with similar offenses.

Violations of the prohibition law appeared more frequently on the records of these courts than any other crime.

The counties in which the study was made are Baker, Bibb, Bulloch, Carroll, Chatham, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Coweta, Crisp, DeKalb, Dodge, Floyd, Fulton, Glynn, Habersham, Houston, Liberty, Lowndes, McIntosh, Madison, Muscogee, Peach, Taliaferro, Taylor, Tift, Troup and Ware.

The survey involved the study of approximately 350,000 individual cases in city and superior courts, as well as those before the appellate courts and the prison commission. Records were obtained not only from the courts but from sheriffs' dockets. Efforts were made to trace the complete history of each case from its inception, whether by committing magistrate or indictment, to final disposition. The survey was intended to develop the facts as they existed. When completed it will present a word picture of the frequency and repetition of crime, varying degrees of punishment and the relationship of crime to age, sex and race.

Separate expositions of each felony and misdemeanor punishable under Georgia law are being made and will be shown according to the frequency with which they occur and the age groups of the persons involved.